

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

TAYJUAN TREVION-WAYNE FLETCHER ,

Plaintiff,

v.

JENNIFER REDMAN, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:24-cv-05216-JHC-TLF
PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER

This is a civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Defendants have now filed an answer to Plaintiff's Complaint. Accordingly, the Court hereby establishes the following pretrial schedule:

(1) Discovery

All discovery shall be completed by **October 28, 2024**. Service of responses to interrogatories and to requests to produce, and the taking of depositions, shall be completed by this date. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(a) requires answers or objections to be served within thirty (30) days after service of the interrogatories. The serving party, therefore, must serve his/her discovery requests at least thirty (30) days before the deadline in order to allow the other party time to answer. Discovery requests must be served directly on the opposing party's counsel by mail.

(2) Motions to Amend

Any motion to amend pleadings shall be filed by **September 23, 2024**. Pursuant to LCR 15, a party seeking to amend a pleading must attach the proposed amended pleading as an exhibit to the motion. The party must also indicate how the proposed amended pleading differs from the original pleading by highlighting the text that is added and striking through the part that is deleted.

(3) Motion to Compel to Discovery

Any motion to compel discovery shall be filed not later than **November 12, 2024**. Before filing a discovery motion, the parties must confer and attempt to resolve their differences. A good faith effort to confer with a party or person not making a disclosure or discovery requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference. If unable to resolve their differences, the party filing the discovery motion must, either within the motion to compel or in a separate affidavit attached to the motion to compel, list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. If the moving party fails to include such a certification, the court may deny the motion without addressing the merits of the dispute. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 and LCR 37(a)(1).

The motion to compel must: (1) list the matters on which the parties were unable to agree; (2) identify the nature and relevance of the documents and materials sought; and, (3) explain why the discovery sought is proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.

1 (4) Dispositive Motions

2 Any dispositive motion shall be filed and served by **January 13, 2025**. Pursuant to
3 LCR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a part
4 of the motion itself and not in a separate document. The motion shall include in its caption
5 (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be
6 noted for consideration upon the Court's motion calendar. Dispositive motions shall be
7 noted for consideration on a date no earlier than 28 days after filing.

8 All briefs and affidavits in opposition to any motion shall be filed and served
9 pursuant to the requirements of Rule 7 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and LCR
10 7. The party making a motion may file and serve a reply to the opposing party's briefs and
11 affidavits. Any reply brief shall also be filed and served pursuant to the requirements of
12 Rule 7 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and LCR 7.

13 Defendants are reminded that they **MUST** serve a *Rand* notice, in a separate
14 document, concurrently with motions to dismiss and motions for summary judgment so
15 that *pro se* plaintiffs will have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of them
16 in order to oppose those motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941 (9th Cir. 2012).
17 The Ninth Circuit has set forth model language for such notices:

18 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil
19 Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

20 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary
21 judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no
22 genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about any
23 fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for
24 summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end
25 your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary
judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn
testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, **you
must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to**

interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added). Defendants who fail to file and serve the required *Rand* notice on the plaintiff(s) may have their motion stricken from the Court's calendar with leave to re-file.

(5) Trial, Joint Pretrial Statement, and Expert Disclosures

A trial date and deadlines for serving expert disclosures and filing a Joint Pretrial Statement may be established at a later date pending the outcome of any dispositive motions.

(6) Proof of Service and Sanctions

All motions, pretrial statements, and other filings shall be accompanied by proof that such documents have been served upon counsel for the opposing party or upon any party acting *pro se*. The proof of service shall show the day and manner of service and may be by written acknowledgment of service, by certificate of a member of the bar of this Court, by affidavit of the person who served the papers, or by any other proof satisfactory to the Court. Prisoners subject to the Court's Mandatory E-Filing Project may comply with this requirement by certifying as to the date the document(s) is handed to the law librarian for scanning. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Order can result in dismissal/default judgment or other appropriate sanctions.

(7) Extensions

1 The deadlines contained in this Order are firm and will not be extended by the
2 Court except upon application to the Court with a showing of good cause.

3 (8) Address

4 The parties are to promptly update the Court with any change of address or other
5 contact information.

6 (9) Consent to a U.S. Magistrate Judge

7 The parties have the right to consent to assignment of this case to a full time
8 United States Magistrate Judge, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Local Rule MJR
9 13, to conduct all proceedings. The Western District of Washington assigns a wide
10 range of cases to Magistrate Judges. The Magistrate Judges of this District thus have
11 significant experience in all types of civil matters filed in our Court. Additional
12 information about our District's Magistrate Judges can be found at
13 www.wawd.uscourts.gov. If the parties wish to have the Honorable Magistrate Judge
14 Theresa L. Fricke conduct all proceedings including trial and the entry of judgment, the
15 parties shall file a joint status report indicating that all parties consent. If any party does
16 not consent, the parties should not provide any filing to the Court.

17 (10) Instructions to Clerk

18 The Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of this Order to plaintiff and to
19 counsel for defendants.

20 Dated this 24th day of June, 2024.

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23 Theresa L. Fricke
24 United States Magistrate Judge
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